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430th COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
 Sub-Detachment "A" (Salzburg)
 APO 541, U. S. Army

CIC Salzburg
 Ref. No. S-15032

29 September 1952
 JEM:ebm

SUBJECT: Escort of Soviet Repatriation Mission

TO: Commanding Officer
 430th CIC Detachment
 APO 541, US Army

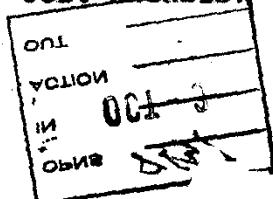
ARMY Declass/Release Instructions On File

1. The Escort Team, consisting of Major James E. Miller (alias Major William Edward Anderson), Captain Oleg H. Kor (alias Captain Alexander Flacko), Captain Seymour Kravitz (alias Captain Seymour), 1st Lieutenant Vitalo V. Rozynko (alias Pvt. Mike Kelly) and PFC Synoviy V. Holubeck (alias Sid Holly) arrived at the Enns checkpoint at 1130 hours 22 September 1952. 1st Lieutenant Gene Kans, MP Escort Officer from Linz Military Post, arrived with the MP detail at 1132 hours. Mr. Harold M. Mattern, Linz USCOA representative, arrived at 1132 hours. After a conference it was decided that the SRM (Soviet Repatriation Mission) would be escorted to the Landhaus, and thence to Mr. Mattern's office from which all arrangements for visiting displaced persons and for showing the Soviet movies would be made by telephone.

2. The SRM, consisting of Lt. Col. Vassili Gregorivich ANDREIEV, Lt. Col. Nikolai Ivanovich SEKABARIN, Major Vassili Ivanovich KOLZOV and Pvt. Gregori (Grecha) Timofeevich POZHAROV arrived at 1150 hours in a 1952 light blue Opel Kapitan, 4-door sedan, license No. M 45-56. This vehicle carried a radio antenna protruding from the right side of the front windshield and a small Soviet flag flying from a short distaff attached to the right front fender.

3. Immediately after introductions were exchanged, during which Col. ANDREIEV stated that he was in charge and that Major KOLZOV was the English speaking interpreter, Col. ANDREIEV requested permission to stop in Enns in order to arrange for the showing of a movie on 26 September 1952, and to hang posters in the DP Camp at Enns and at DP Camp Asten announcing this movie. Maj. Miller informed Col. ANDREIEV that all arrangements for showing this movie could be made by telephone from the Landhaus in Linz, to which the convoy was proceeding. Col. ANDREIEV accepted this decision without comment.

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4. The following is a chronological sequence of events from 1220 to 1810 hours, 22 September 1952:

1220 hours: Convoy arrived at Landhaus in Linz and proceeded to offices of Mr. Mattern.

1235 hours: Briefing in the conference room of USCOA offices in the Landhaus, during which Maj. Miller and Mr. Mattern instructed the SRM as follows:

a. Mr. Mattern explained that he was the representative of the U.S. Embassy for Land Upper Austria and that he was to accompany the group while in the Linz area in order to answer any policy questions which might arise.

b. Maj. Miller informed the group that he was the military representative in charge of the escort detail, that every possible precaution had been taken to insure safe conduct of the SRM through the U.S. Zone of Austria, and that these precautions consisted of the following plans:

(1) Whenever the convoy moves during the daylight hours it would be preceded by an MP escort, and the SRM's car was to remain behind the white MP escort vehicle at all times.

(2) The desires of the SRM must be made known to Maj. Miller prior to any movement so that the escort lead vehicle could be notified.

(3) The SRM would move about the U.S. Zone of Austria as a single group and would not be permitted to divide into two or more groups.

(4) The SRM would be permitted to attempt to contact, through the U.S. Escort Officer, any displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of their choosing; however, should any individual DP desire to talk with the SRM, the Escort Officer and an interpreter would be present during all such conferences. (Agent's Note: Maj. Miller informed Col. ANDREYEV that of the four persons listed as residing in Weis, Land Upper Austria whom the Colonel wished to see, three no longer were situated in Weis and one Olga OSMOLOVA stated that she did not desire to speak with the SRM. Col. ANDREYEV accepted this information without comment.)

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(5) During such conferences no documents were to be passed from one individual to the other; the facilities of the Austrian Post would be available for such transmission if desired.

(6) The SRK, while in the U.S. Zone of Austria, was at liberty at night to visit any Austrian installation for the purpose of entertainment or mapping, but for their own protection they would be under constant surveillance by security agents on a 24-hour basis. (Agent's Note: At this point, Col. ANDREEV mildly objected to the use of a white MP escort vehicle, stating that he felt it would attract too much attention to the Mission, especially when they wanted to enter DP camps. Maj. Miller answered that he agreed that the MP vehicle would attract attention, but on the other hand it would act as a deterrent against any flare-up or incident. Col. ANDREEV then objected to the fact that Agents would be guarding him on a 24-hour basis. He stated that he did not feel that his mission was in any danger, and that missions had traveled freely throughout the U.S. and British Zones of Austria without incident; therefore, he was concerned that he would be tying up too many personnel for his protection. Maj. Miller thanked him for his considerate attitude, but stated that higher authority had directed this protection and that it was in his best interest; therefore, the assignment would be carried out.)

At the close of the conference, Maj. XOLZOV requested to know if Lt. Col. Williams would join the group as he wanted to convey greetings from the Soviet officer whom Lt. Col. Williams escorted on a previous mission. Maj. Miller stated that Lt. Col. Williams would not join the group. Maj. Miller then asked Col. ANDREEV his plans for the night of 22 September and the following day, 23 September. Col. ANDREEV stated that he planned to follow the schedule as previously arranged and that he had no preference for hotel accommodations. He requested that Maj. Miller suggest Austrian hotels both in Salzburg and Linz as the SRK had no dollars to pay for U.S. billets. (Agent's Note: This information was transmitted to SOS-Beratung "A" so that, if they desired to facilitate night surveillance, arrangements could be made. Arrangements were made for billets in the Europa Hotel in Salzburg and the Park Hotel in Linz.)

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Col. ANDREIEV requested that he be permitted to arrange for the showing of a film in the Linz area near the DP camps, whereupon Mr. Mattern provided a list of theaters in the Linz and Zans areas with telephone numbers, and Maj. Miller provided a German-speaking interpreter for telephoning the theaters. (Agent's Note: This action was taken to eliminate having to visit each theater.) Col. ANDREIEV offered the managers of all theaters in the Linz and Zans areas the proposition to pay the regular price for each seat in the theater plus a rental charge for the projector and operator if the theater manager would agree to the showing of the Soviet film. Approximately 18 theaters were contacted with negative results, whereupon Col. ANDREIEV requested permission to visit the Donauphon Tonstudio, Goethestrasse 12, Linz, in order to rent a projector. (Agent's Note: He stated he got this news from the Austrian telephone book.) Maj. Miller granted this request whereupon Col. ANDREIEV suggested lunch before visiting this establishment.

1310 hours: The group, accompanied by the escort team and the MP escort vehicle, then proceeded to the Golden Gloehe Restaurant for lunch. (Agent's Note: During lunch, the Soviet driver was seated at another table with Lt. Polynko and two enlisted MP's. Although many attempts were made to engage the Soviet driver in conversation, he refused to talk and made only one statement during the entire meal. That statement was: "My officers will order my lunch for me.") During lunch, the Soviets all ordered the same food, except Maj. KOLZOV who ordered the same as Maj. Miller. At the conclusion of the meal, Captain Kor offered to pay the bill, whereupon Col. ANDREIEV insisted that he be permitted to pay the bill. While Capt. Kor and Col. ANDREIEV were debating as to who would pay the bill, Maj. KOLZOV made the final decision that Capt. Kor be permitted to pay the first bill.

1415 hours: The group returned to the Landhaus where more telephone calls were made in an attempt to procure a theater, with negative results.

1425 hours: Maj. Miller suggested that Col. ANDREIEV, Mr. Mattern and an interpreter accompany him into the City of Linz in an effort to procure a movie projector for the Mission, leaving Col. SHKABARIN and Maj. KOLZOV in the Landhaus with Capt. Kravitz. (Agent's Note: Pvt.

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KOZHAROV, driver of the Soviet vehicle, remained outside the Landhaus at all times and was accompanied by Lt. Rozynko and a CIC Agent from the Linz area.) Col. SEMKARAIN then suggested that, since he had all the information pertaining to the film, he should accompany the Escort Officer instead of Col. ANDREIEV, whereupon Col. ANDREIEV gave a most emphatic "Nyet!"

1435 hours: Arrived at Goethestrasse 12 and attempted to rent a movie projector with negative results. However, the manager of the Deneuphon Tonestudio recommended a camera shop, which was telephoned, and arrangements were made to procure a projector for 26 September.

1815 hours: Returned to the Landhaus. (Capt. Krevitz reported to Maj. Miller that during his (Maj. Miller's) absence, Col. SEMKARAIN and Maj. KOLZOV had relaxed and had become most friendly. They had questioned him as to what unit Maj. Miller was assigned; whether Capt. Krevitz and Capt. Kor were assigned to the same unit; and the name of the unit, its location - whether in Germany or Austria, and its mission. Capt. Krevitz replied that Maj. Miller was in charge of the "Meeting and Greeting Section" of USFA and that both he and Capt. Kor were assigned to the same section which also has branches in Germany. Maj. KOLZOV stated that he was in the Salzburg area approximately two months ago with another group of Soviet officers who had come to talk to a deserter from the Soviet Army. He asked Capt. Krevitz if he knew the whereabouts of a Lt. Rinchart and a Capt. Prescott who accompanied the previous Mission in Salzburg; Capt. Krevitz answered in the negative. Maj. KOLZOV then stated a desire to see an American movie during his stay in Salzburg, especially a "western".

1520 hours: Arrangements were made between Col. ANDREIEV and Mr. Mattern to leave the posters announcing the Soviet movie at the DP camps in Enns, Wegscheid and Asten, with Mr. Mattern, to be delivered to the DP camp directors for posting.

1525 hours: Entire party departed via the back road around Camp McCauley to Salzburg.

1750 hours: Arrived at Hotel Germania, Salzburg. Mission was billeted in Rooms 31 and 32. (Agent's Note: Col. ANDREIEV asked to see the rooms first and asked the cost. When the hotel clerk stated 248 Schilling

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| a night, Col. ANDREIEV stated that this was too much
and they would look elsewhere; whereupon, Maj. KOLZOV
stated that the price was reasonable and that they
would accept the rooms. SRM members refused to regis-
ter but gave their names to the desk clerk.)

1800 hours: Conference was held between Col. ANDREIEV and Maj. Miller during which it was decided that the Mission would depart Hotel Germania at 0900 hours, 23 September 1952.

1810 hours: Escort team departed Hotel Germania after determining that CIC surveillance teams were in position.

5. The following is a chronological sequence of events for Tuesday, 23 September 1952, from 0900 to 2251 hours:

0900 hours: Escort team met the SRM in Room 31, Hotel Germania, at which time the SRM telephoned the Altenlaendliche Film Gesellschaft, Volksgartenstrasse 16, telephone - 28695, Linz, Land Upper Austria, in an effort to rent a 35mm movie projector for showing the film, "The Brave People", in DP Camps Wegscheid and Asten on 26 and 27 September. Results were negative.

0920 hours: Maj. Miller informed Col. ANDREIEV that the four persons listed as living in private homes in City Salzburg could not be located. Col. ANDREIEV asked by what method this was determined. Maj. Miller replied that this was determined through the Austrian Registration Office and the DP Camp Registration Office, and by personal visits by members of the US Army to the addressees furnished by the SRM, which proved that the persons had moved away without de-registering or leaving forwarding addresses. Maj. Miller further informed Col. ANDREIEV that five persons living at Bahnhofstrasse 17 were present in the City of Salzburg but emphatically stated that they did not desire to converse with the SRM whereupon Col. SHEKABARIN stated he desired to visit the addressees even though efforts had been made to locate the individuals, so that he could assure both himself and his chief that every possible effort had been made to locate them.

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Maj. Miller refused to make any further attempt to locate the people who could not be previously located since it would be a waste of time and he stated that he did not consider such action beneficial to either the SRM or the Escort Detail. Maj. Miller added that he had no objection, however, to their checking the addresses of persons definitely located and asking these persons whether they desired to speak with the SRM. Maj. Miller then reiterated the previous agreement on procedures and pointed out that he (Maj. Miller) and an interpreter must first enter the residence of the individual and ask him whether he desired to speak with the SRM. Should the individual reply in the affirmative, then the SRM members could question the individual; on the other hand, should the individual reply in the negative, that would conclude the conversation. Col. ANDRIEV and Col. SHKABARIN accepted this procedure.

1020 hours: The convoy, headed by an MI escort, proceeded to the office-home of Ernst LEITNER, Salzburg-Schigl, Eichstrasse 35, for the purpose of renting a 35mm movie projector for use at DP Camps Hellbrunn and Fuch. LEITNER was not at home, and arrangements were made to confer with him at 1200 hours. (Agent's Note: The name of Ernst LEITNER was suggested by Col. SHKABARIN who had the name, but not the address, in his little red notebook. Sub-Detachment "A" is making a complete check on LEITNER which will be forwarded at a later date.)

1040 hours: The convoy proceeded to DP Camp Hellbrunn where it was met by Mr. Mattern, USCGA representative, who was taking Mr. Kurylcheck's place for 23 September. The camp director provided a room for the SRM and Escort Team and reported that the visit of the SRM had been announced since six o'clock in the morning. He then announced their arrival and the fact that they were available to interview anyone who desired to speak with them. After approximately 20 minutes, Col. ANDRIEV stated that he did not believe anyone was going to come to the meeting and requested permission to give the camp director a list of names of persons to be contacted individually in order to ask if they would come and speak with the SRM. Maj. Miller conferred with Mr. Mattern, and both concurred in approving this request. The following list of persons was given to the camp director who made an attempt to contact each one individually.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Camp check results</u>
KOFONOV, Grigor	Unknown
KORLEVITCH, fmu	Departed
HARLAMOV, Stephen	Emigrated to USA
GOLYASHIK, fmu	Unknown
SASHA, fmu	Unknown
KVIK, Isador	Moved to DP Camp Persch
VENITZKI, fmu	Departed
KOVALCHUKOVSKI, fmu	Moved to DP Camp Persch
INTINSER, fmu	Unknown
FADAIKO, Vassili	Barracks 27, Room 4 - did not want to see CRM
VILICHKO, Valerimir	Unknown
TRYNCHOK, Vassili	Unknown

During the intervening time, Col. ANDREEV started questioning Maj. Miller, Mr. Mettern and the camp commander on vital statistics of DP Camp Hellbrunn. His specific questions were:

- a. How many DPs are situated in Camp Hellbrunn?
- b. How many former Soviet citizens are situated at Camp Hellbrunn?
- c. How many of the various nationalities of former Soviet citizens are in Camp Hellbrunn, such as Ukrainians, Lithuanians, etc.?
- d. Who administers the DP Camp, Austrians or Americans?
- e. How much money does the Austrian Federal Government contribute per capita for the upkeep of the Camp?
- f. How many of the various nationalities have emigrated in the past year and to what countries?
- g. What age groups are currently in the camp, i.e. White Russian or Post-Revolution emigrants?
- h. Who maintains the files of former camp inmates, IRO or some other organization?
- i. Is IRO still in operation?

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Major Miller listened to all these questions and then stated that he did not feel that such information was pertinent to the mission of the SRM in the US Zone of Austria, and that all information requested by Col. ANDREIEV was available through the Ministry of Interior of the Austrian Federal Government. Col. ANDREIEV seemed offended because Maj. Miller and Mr. Mettern refused to give such information, and stated that he wished to check whether the Austrian Federal Government was living up to its contract since it had agreed to expend so many millions of Schilling for the welfare of refugees. At this point, Maj. Miller and Mr. Mettern interjected that the administration of all DP camps in the US Zone of Austria are now under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior of the Austrian Federal Government, and any requests for such information could be obtained from that ministry in Vienna. At this point, Col. ANDREIEV let the matter drop; however, Col. SHKABARIN protested against the manner in which the Mission was being treated in that they were not being given the information requested. Referring to the name list provided by Col. SHKABARIN, which he took from a briefcase, Maj. Miller asked why there were so many first names missing and added that if full names and birth dates could be given to the camp directors, this would facilitate locating the desired individuals. Col. ANDREIEV conferred with Col. SHKABARIN and then answered that the names on the list were obtained from various persons who thought they knew of former Soviet citizens being in the various camps and, in many cases, they knew only the last names. Maj. Miller attempted to pin down Col. ANDREIEV about his specific sources, but Col. ANDREIEV refused to discuss the matter further.

1110 hours: Arrangements were made with the camp director for space to show the movie at 1600 hours, 24 September 1952. Col. ANDREIEV expressed a desire to see the room in which the movie was to be shown. The Escort and the SRM, accompanied by uniformed US military and Austrian police, proceeded from the camp director's office through the DP camp to a barrack formerly used as a theater. As the SRM passed a group of approximately 20 men, women and children, one middle-aged woman shouted in the Russian language: "The Russian dogs have arrived and now they wear epaulets", whereupon the entire crowd cheered her statement. Col.

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ANDREIEV remarked to Maj. Miller: "So this is the demonstration you were expecting", and laughed heartily. Col. ANDREIEV accepted the room for showing the movie.

- 1200 hours: The convoy departed Camp Hellbrunn for Kichstrasse 35, where a projector and the services of Mr. Ernst LEITNER were obtained for the showing of the movie at Camp Hellbrunn, at 1600 hours 24 September 1952, at DP Camp Puch at 1400 hours 25 September 1952, and at DP camps in the Linz area on 27 and 28 September 1952. LEITNER contracted his equipment and services for 680 Schilling in Salzburg and 1340 schilling in Linz for 27 and 28 September.
- 1245 hours: The convoy proceeded to the Hotel Traube for lunch. (Agent's Note: Considerable commotion was caused among the pedestrian traffic on Linzergasse when the Soviet officers emerged from the vehicle and entered the Hotel Traube. During the luncheon period the small Soviet flag was stolen from the short distaff on the right front fender of the Soviet vehicle even though Maj. KOLZOV paid an Austrian 15 Schilling to guard the vehicle.)
- 1400 hours: Convoy departed Hotel Traube and proceeded to Camp Puch.
- 1440 hours: Convoy arrived at Camp Puch, and the SRM was provided with a room in which they could meet and talk with anyone who so desired. The camp director informed Col. ANDREIEV that he had made announcements and posted notices on 22 September 1952 and the morning of 23 September 1952 concerning the SRM's visit to Camp Puch. Col. ANDREIEV requested that their arrival be announced and that they awaited any person who desired to speak with them. This announcement was made and no one appeared.
- 1450 hours: Col. SHKABARIN then presented the following list of names, requested that the persons indicated be contacted personally and asked if they would come and speak with the SRM. This action was approved by Mr. Mattern and Maj. Miller, and the persons were contacted with results as indicated below:

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Camp check results</u>
FOLISHNIK, Ivan	Absent - working
SHPILO, Nikolai	Absent - working
OLANOV, Peter	Absent - working
NESTER, Vassili	Absent - working
MIKOLUK, Vassili	Unknown
FRYLOV, Michael	Unknown
ANDRIANIKOV, fnu	Unknown
TIMOFEEV, Michael	Desires to see SRM
SMETANOV, Mikola	Absent - working
GASAY, fnu	Unknown
TYACHOV, Ivan	Unknown
BOYKO, Nester ✓	Unknown
KOVOLENSHO, Ivan	Unknown
KUDRITSKY, Nikolai	Desires to see SRM
FUMLYNSKY, Gregory	Absent - working
KAZERCVSKAYA, Magdalena	Absent
KOLWANIS, Harris	Unknown
NADUF, Leonida	Absent
NESTER, Vassili	Unknown
OLANEV, Peter	Unknown
BUYATOPESK, fnu	Unknown
TRILYKOV, Kerpo	Absent
TAISNINI, fnu	Unknown
SERGEV, fnu	Unknown
KUZNETZOV, Vladimir	Unknown

1510 hours Three men appeared outside the room and discussed among themselves whether it was advisable to see the SRM. After ten minutes, Col. ANDREIEV requested that the camp director ask the men if they would come in and speak with them, whereupon one man declined and returned to his barrack. The other two men answered affirmatively, entered the room, and conversed as follows: When Michael TIMOFEEV entered, he was immediately surrounded by the members of the SRM who greeted him profusely. TIMOFEEV immediately stated: "So you want to speak to me. Well, I have nothing to learn from you but I can tell you many things. I can tell you how you murdered my father and mother and brothers and sisters and how you beat me, broke my ribs, broke my leg and crippled me for life. I can tell you how you starved me nearly to death in a concentration camp. I can tell how you murdered thousands of people. I can tell you that I want no part of you and I can tell you thousands of names who want no part of you".

KOLZOV: "Did you see your father and mother killed?"

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TIMOFEY: "Yes".

BUKABARIK: "Did you see your brothers and sisters killed?"

TIMOFEY: "Yes".

KOLZOV: "How can you believe that thousands were killed, you did not see them yourself? Where did you hear that thousands of people were killed?"

TIMOFEY: "I saw them myself".

After this statement, there was dead silence in the room. Then Col. ANDREIEV thanked TIMOFEY and stated that would be all and they did not desire to talk with him anymore, whereupon TIMOFEY stated that he had much more to say to the SRM. He continued as follows; "Look at me, I am in rags; I am an old and broken man; however, I have one thing that you never will have - I have freedom - and I have more than one suit to wear, ragged as they may be, and at night I can sleep a peaceful sleep and do not have to worry about your 'watch dogs'".

At this point, Major KOLZOV began a tirade of propaganda; sentimental statements about the motherland and about the people of Russia; how they were fighting for world peace, etc. Whereupon, TIMOFEY answered, "Yes, that sounds good; when you can bring me proof that this is true I and my friends may believe you; but too many people have come from behind the Iron Curtain who have seen that this is not true for me to believe".

Then KOLZOV stated:

"As an old man you should be careful of such statements." Maj. Miller terminated the conversation at this point. (Agent's Note: It is to be noted that the SRM did not give Maj. Miller the opportunity of speaking first with the refugee as previously agreed upon. However, since it was more than obvious that TIMOFEY was vehemently against Communism, he was permitted to deride the SRM.) The camp director then ushered in a younger man, Nikolai KUDRITSKY.

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As this individual entered the room, Maj. Miller left his seat and met him at the entrance. Maj. Miller stated that members of the SRM were visiting the camp and desired to talk to former Soviet citizens, but that no one was being forced to talk to the SRM. If the individual so desired, he might speak freely. KUDRITSKY stated that the SRM talked to him a year ago and that he had nothing new to tell them; however, if they wanted to talk to him he would be more than glad to tell them what he thought. The SRM was then permitted to question him. In answer to their questions, KUDRITSKY made a tirade similar to ANDREEV's. It was more than evident that KUDRITSKY had no intention of returning to the Soviet Union, and, in no uncertain terms, he said so to the SRM. Col. SHKABARIN questioned KUDRITSKY about his family, his home, his friends and his relatives in the Soviet Union. KUDRITSKY admitted that he had relatives still living in the Soviet Union but adamantly refused to divulge any particulars, whereupon he was dismissed.

After this Col. SHKABARIN stringently objected to the manner in which Maj. Miller was conducting the interview and stated that he thought Maj. Miller was using coercion to prevent DPs from speaking with the Mission. At this point Maj. Miller firmly reminded Col. ANDREEV that a procedure for questioning DPs had been previously agreed upon, although during the first interview, the members of the SRM had not complied with the agreement; therefore, Maj. Miller insisted on being permitted to carry out his instructions by meeting the DPs in advance and by informing them that they were not obliged to speak with anyone but that they would be given that opportunity if they so desired. Col. ANDREEV relented and stated that in the future he would comply with the previously accepted procedure. Col. SHKABARIN then requested specific facts pertaining to the camp similar to those requested of Camp Hellbrunn, whereupon Maj. Miller reiterated that all such information was available to the Soviet Element through the Ministry of Interior of the Austrian Federal Government; that he did not have the facts; and that he did not consider them

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pertinent to the mission of the SMW in the US Zone. Col. SHKABARIN then took from his brief case (which contained a large number of personal letters) a letter addressed to Nikolai ANDREYEV, and asked if it could be determined whether that particular individual was in Camp Buch. Maj. Miller requested the camp director to ascertain this. It was determined that the individual resided in Camp Buch. Col. SHKABARIN requested permission to give the letter, which was clearly postmarked in the Soviet Union, to the camp director for delivery to the individual. Maj. Miller denied this request, and Col. SHKABARIN was requested to place the letter in the Austrian Post. Col. SHKABARIN strongly protested this action; however, Col. ANDREYEV stated that he understood and the matter was dropped.

- 1542 hours: Convoy departed Camp Buch via back road towards Hallein, Anif to Camp Hellbrunn.
- 1630 hours: SMW showed a movie at Camp Hellbrunn. Attendance: 27 children between ages 2½ to 10; 6 adults wandered in and out during the showing. During the movie, a man approached Col. SHKABARIN and engaged him in conversation. Maj. Miller stationed Ifo. Holubeck and Capt. Kor close to the two men to listen and to observe any transfer of material. Nothing of importance was said and no material was passed. It was later determined that the man is Vasili DOROFJEV, who was obviously intoxicated. (Agent's Note: Sub-Detachment "I" is checking his background.) An old Russian man approached Col. SHKABARIN after the movie and vehemently objected to the SMW visiting the US Zone of Austria and distorting the picture of life in the Soviet Union, whereupon Col. SHKABARIN entered into a discussion with the individual and tried to refute his accusation. When a small crowd gathered, Maj. Miller decided it was expedient to leave since this was not a scheduled conference. (Agent's Note: During the movie, Maj. KOLCHOV sat with Maj. Miller and Mr. Mattern. At this time, Maj. KOLCHOV extended an invitation to Maj. Miller to visit him as his guest at the Grand Hotel in Vienna. Maj. Miller refrained from giving any definite answer. Col. ANDREYEV sat with Capt. Kravitz and watched the movie. Lt. POMMAREV remained in the Soviet vehicle and was covered by Lt. Rozynko.)

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Conversation: Stated that the Soviet Union will announce during the forthcoming 19th Party Congress, which will begin on 5 October 1952 in Moscow, that the next Five Year Plan will entail, among other things, the increase of the wheat harvest to 30 centners per hectare. The present medium harvest is between 15 to 20 centners per hectare. The following factors will enter into the success of this plan:

(1) Mr. LYSENKO, the well-known Soviet biologist, has discovered a new type of grain which will have many heads and is perennial instead of annual. Many experimental stations are now in the process of raising this new type of grain for seed which will be distributed to every "Kolkhoz" throughout the Soviet Union;

(2) The Soviet Union is in the process of irrigating millions of hectares of land through the construction of irrigation canals to many arid areas within the Soviet Union;

(3) The Soviet Union has started a program of tree control and reforestation to avoid draughts and sand storms and to insure a harvest every year;

(4) A program of crop rotation and grass planting on grain fields has been initiated. This program entails rotating eight varieties of crops over the same ground. Upon completion of the next Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union will be prepared to feed 100 million more people than they now feed. Col. ANDREYEV admitted that the salaries of Austrians and Germans are higher than those of comparable employees in the Soviet Union. However, he added that Soviet workers receive additional benefits such as free clinics, vacation resorts, etc. He has listened to "Voice of America". He does not feel that "Voice of America" is accomplishing its mission, as is the "Voice of Moscow". His reason for this conclusion is that most of the announcers on the "Voice of America" are obviously old emigrants -- pre-World War II emigrants and even some pre-Revolution emigrants; that to a logical-thinking Soviet it would be obvious that these emigrants could not speak from current experience and therefore, could not authoritatively compare the everyday life of the average Soviet citizen with that of the average American. (Agent's Note: It was the consensus of opinion that Col. ANDREYEV is a sentimentalist. He is intelligent and opportunistic. It is felt that he would be subject to disaffection if shown an opportunity to better himself and to protect his family.)

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2247 hours: Departed Cafe Sankler.

2251 hours: Returned to Germania Hotel.

6. Events of 24 September 1962 from 0855 to 2400 hours.

0855 hours: Escort arrived at Hotel Germania and held conference with the GRU in Room 21. During the conference, Col. ANDREIEV requested permission to recheck the various addresses in City Salzburg in an effort to locate some of the people who Maj. Miller had previously stated could not be located. Permission was granted to check only a representative number. Col. ANDREIEV again objected to the procedure being used whereby Maj. Miller would proceed to the residence of the individual concerned and ask the individual if he desired to speak with the GRU members. Col. ANDREIEV added emphatically that this procedure had never been imposed upon the GRU before and that he thought Maj. Miller was attempting to induce the individuals not to speak with the GRU members. When Maj. Miller explained to Col. ANDREIEV that this procedure was set down by higher authority and that he could not change his orders, Col. SHKABANIN requested Maj. Miller to contact his higher headquarters and to submit Col. ANDREIEV's request to change the procedure. Maj. Miller agreed to do this. He left the room and, from the hotel lobby, telephoned Mr. Del Guidice, C2 Ops. Mr. Del Guidice advised that he would contact C2 for a decision and then telephone Maj. Miller in the GRU's room. Maj. Miller returned to the room and subsequently received a call from Mr. William Kurylchuk, USCGA representative in Salzburg, who expressed his opinion that the procedure should not be changed. Mr. Del Guidice then telephoned and stated that the procedure would not be changed, whereupon Col. ANDREIEV was so informed. He accepted this decision with resignation.

1000 hours: Departed hotel Germania and proceeded to Hellbrunnerstrasse 16 in an effort to locate Andrei MURGAV; negative results.

1100 hours: Proceeded to Fuerstenbrunnenstrasse and attempted to locate No. 30, the supposed residence of Alexander SOLOVIEV; negative results.

1110 hours: Proceeded to Baumhoferstrasse 17. There, attempted to locate Nina Ovcharka and Grzegori DAWKOV; negative results.

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1136 hours: Proceeded to Busstendorf situated 6 kilometers west of Markt in an attempt to locate Genia Kurnikova who was found in the deathhouse farm. Maj. Miller informed VERNYEVSKAYA that the Col. ANURAEV asked to speak to her and informed her that she wished to speak to her and informed her that she did not wish to speak to them; if she so desired, she could do so in his presence. VERNYEVSKAYA stated that she had nothing to say to them; however, if they wanted to talk to her she had no objections. When Col. ANURAEV was introduced, he asked her the usual background questions and why she did not return to the Soviet Union. VERNYEVSKAYA answered firmly that the Soviet Union had absolutely nothing to offer her; that she had found a life in Austria where she could live and work in freedom and could send her children to live in a free and democratic way; and that she had no intention of ever returning to the Soviet Union. She added further that she had no relatives in the Soviet Union whom she cared to name. Col. ANURAEV then asked if she had received the propaganda material which he had forwarded to her previous address in Schleedorf. VERNYEVSKAYA answered affirmatively and stated that it was put to good use in the "outhouse". Col. ANURAEV blushed at this remark and asked if she had read the material. She answered emphatically, "No". Col. ANURAEV then requested permission from Maj. Miller and Mr. Kurylychek to leave some pamphlets, booklets and newspapers with VERNYEVSKAYA. Permission was granted by Mr. Kurylychek whereupon VERNYEVSKAYA said that the Colonel was welcome to leave the material but that she would not read it. Col. ANURAEV asked VERNYEVSKAYA if she knew any other Russian displaced persons in the vicinity, whereupon VERNYEVSKAYA answered that if she did she would not tell him their names. Conversation was concluded at this point.

1237 hours: Convoy departed Busstendorf and proceeded to Edt-Camp near Parach for lunch.

1430 hours: Party proceeded to Camp Porsch where it was discovered that announcements had been made to all camp inmates that the JRM would visit Camp Porsch on the afternoon of 24 September. No one had expressed a desire to speak with them. Col. ANURAEV produced the following lists of persons and requested to know if they still resided at Camp Porsch. Results are indicated by each name:

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Camp Check Results

BOGUT, Nikolai	Unknown
BUGAYOV, Ivan	Does not desire to see DRK
ZVER, Bulic	Unknown
KILITZHEN, Leontco	Does not desire to see DRK
KOMMISAROV, Phillip	Does not desire to see DRK
MARTIN, Vera	In US
POLIKARPOV, Nikolai	Moved to Puch
FRANKE, Friedrich	Unknown
PANCHENKO, Alexander	Departed
SHVEIBRADIS, Shota	Moved to D Camp Neillbrunn
TASHOV, fmu and family	Unknown
KRUGOVY, Gregor and Mother	Moved to Neillbrunn
BALJI, Johann or Josef	Does not want to see DRK
KARJOV, Peter	Unknown
EVIA, Isidor	Moved to Neillbrunn
KOVALICHUNOVSKI, fmu	Not located.
RCHOE, Madamia	Unknown

Col. ANDREYEV then requested that those persons still remaining in Camp Farsch be notified individually that the DRK desired to speak to them. This was accomplished, but no one appeared. When it was discovered that no facilities were available for showing the movie, Col. K.P.P.I.V decided that the movie would be shown at Camp Puch at 1600 hours.

1530 hours: As the convoy departed Camp Farsch, a small group of Russians gathered and one middle-aged woman shouted in Russian as the DRK passed: "Do not be stupid; don't go back to the USSR. Why don't you stay here with us?" Upon hearing this remark, Col. ANDREYEV answered in Russian: "Thank you, I'll be right over." Whereupon, the crowd chuckled. No other incident occurred during the visit to Camp Farsch.

1620 hours: Arrived Camp Puch where the movie was shown. Attendance at the movie was: 37 children between 2 to 15 years; 12 men and 4 women. No incidents occurred. (Agent's Note: All members of DRK were constantly covered during the movie, and no contacts were made.)

1830 hours: Departed Camp Puch via back road to hotel Carpathia.

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1800 hours:

The escort detail departed Hotel Germania after inviting the escort detail to have dinner with them in the Hotel Germania at 2000 hours and stating that the dinner would feature Russian prepared food such as borsch and caviar. The escort detail accepted the invitation.

2000 hours:

Escort returned to Hotel Germania and was officially hosted by the NK. The inevitable bottles of vodka were present and soon began to flow freely. Maj. Miller feigned gastric ulcers and refused to drink excessively. Maj. KOLKOV forced himself with food and large quantities of vodka, whiskey, liqueurs and wine. Although reticent at first, Col. MURILY began to drink heavily and to talk freely around 2200 hours. He cornered Maj. Miller and added his official sanction to the invitation previously extended to Maj. Miller to visit Maj. KOLKOV in the Grand Hotel in Vienna. Col. MURILY stated that it would greatly please him if Major and Mrs. Miller would visit with him and his wife at the earliest opportunity in Vienna. He stated that if possible, this visit should be made before 15 October as he was returning to Moscow on the 16th of October for a month and a half leave which, he explained, Soviet officers receive each year. At this point, Maj. KOLKOV joined Col. MURILY and in a most affable, "mellow" spirit repeated his invitation and insisted upon Maj. Miller's acceptance. He further requested Maj. Miller to take him to a sporting goods shop in Salzburg where he could purchase some fishing tackle to use in the Soviet zone during the NK's return trip to Vienna. Maj. Miller acceded to this 1st request. During the remainder of the evening, the Soviet group became intoxicated, song the usual Russian ballads, and insisted that the Soviet members split as follows: although there might be disagreements between the higher US and Soviet elements, on this level we are merely soldiers; we have orders which we carry out but, in doing so, there is no reason why we cannot be good comrades. Realizing that the situation could get out of control, Maj. Miller insisted upon departing at 2400 hours and the remainder of the detail insisted upon accompanying him.

2400 hours:

Escort detail departed Hotel Germania. (Agent's Note: During the entire evening, unusual interest was shown in Capt. Krevitz. Col. MURILY tried very hard to get Capt. Krevitz intoxicated. He purposely addressed Capt. Krevitz as Major and Capt. Krevitz Lieutenant. When no reaction was registered, he returned to their original ranks.)

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7. Report of events, Thursday, 25 September 1952, from 0900 hours to 1810 hours, are as follows:

- 0900 hours: Report was met SWF in Room 31, Hotel Germania.
(Agent's Note: It was noted that Col. ANDREIEV and Maj. KOLEOV occupied one room while Col. KERZIN and Pvt. ROMEROV occupied the other room. It was quite evident that Maj. KOLEOV was in a very bad physical condition from his excessive drinking the previous night. His face was flushed, his eyes were bloodshot and he was trembling as though he were on the verge of delirium tremors.)
- 0905 hours: Maj. Miller and Maj. KOLEOV proceeded to the Dachstein's Sport Shop, Griesgasse 3, Salzburg, where Maj. KOLEOV purchased 50 meters of fishing line, 12 hooks, 3 sinkers and one cork. Maj. KOLEOV reiterated that he was looking forward to Maj. Miller's visit and that they could go fishing at a good spot near Hohk. Maj. Miller stated that it was too bad Maj. KOLEOV had to return so soon, for Maj. Miller would enjoy taking him fishing in the Dachstein Valley. Maj. KOLEOV answered that perhaps he could accept the invitation at a later date.
- 0920 hours: Returned to Hotel Germania.
- 0925 hours: Departed Hotel Germania and proceeded to the Austrian filling station, Olympia Garage, at 48 Leopoldstrasse.
- 1020 hours: Departed City Salzburg for Lambach, Land Upper Austria. (Agent's Note: Col. ANDREIEV had previously expressed a desire to stop at Attnau, Land Upper Austria, to attempt to contact Anna KLEIMER and Kikolai RIVENKO whose addresses erroneously appeared on the original list as Ottenthal; however, since Col. ANDREIEV made no further mention of this proposed stop and since he drove through the town without attempting to halt, no further mention of these persons was made.)
- 1130 hours: Arrived in Lambach and was met by the Linz Military Police escort which relieved the Salzburg Military Police escort.
- 1145 hours: Lunch in an Austrian restaurant in Lambach.

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1230 hours: Proceeded to DR Camp 1010 situated just off Route 10.
Attempted to contact persons whose names were originally submitted by the Soviets; however, no results. While in DR Camp 1010, Col. MURKOV said he had seen real "YU" in DR camp 1010. He stated he had been looking intently for a time and then turned to Capt. KORONENKO and said, "That connection exists between the YUCA and the DR camp." Capt. KORONENKO explained that he did not know what the YUCA is and asked Col. MURKOV to explain. Col. MURKOV went to great lengths to explain that the YUCA, as understood in the Soviet Union, is a youth group under the "auspices" of the KGB. He explained that the YUCA is an organization of former Soviet citizens who are united - Col. MURKOV immediately corrected this last phrase to say who have "attempted" to unite all expatriates of Russian origin and whose chief aim will be to overthrow the present Soviet regime. He further explained that all western Russians abroad had a big meeting recently which was not successful because the Ukrainian group is fighting the Great Russian group who in turn is fighting against the group from the Caucasus. Col. MURKOV concluded that the YUCA is insignificant and will lead to nothing; however, he stated this in a most bitter tone. While the group was in DR Camp 1010, approximately 150 people assembled and kept pressing closer and closer to the Soviet vehicle. Nothing was said and no incidents occurred. However, the Military Police had to disperse the crowd so that the Soviet vehicle could turn around and depart.

1310 hours: Departed DR camp 1010 bound for Brzezno.

1330 hours: Arrived at Brzezno and contacted Mrs. KALYNOV who consented to speak with the Mission. At this point Col. MURKOV told Maj. Miller that Col. MURKOV would conduct the interview. Col. MURKOV entered the room and presented himself in a very nervous state with floundering speech and lack of continuity; however, after the first five minutes of conversation he got control of himself and carried on the interview in a very perceptive manner in an effort to entice Col. MURKOV to return to the Soviet Union. Finally, a small child wandered into the room and when Col. MURKOV asked Mrs. KALYNOV if she was her son, she answered in the affirmative. Thereupon Col. MURKOV asked her where her husband was. The first stated that she had no husband and when Col. MURKOV asked how it was possible for her to have the child without a husband she admitted that she had married an Austrian citizen. Upon hearing this, Col.

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1630 hours: Arrived at Fappenberg where Maj. Miller contacted Anna MUTHNER who refused to speak to members of the MI6.

1810 hours: Arrived at Park Hotel, Linz, East Upper Austria, where the Mission was assigned Rooms 308, 309 and 310.

1820 hours: Escort detail departed.

8. Report of events for Friday, 26 September 1960, from 0900 hours to 1715 hours, are as follows:

0600 hours: Escort team met DMK in Room 310, Park Hotel.
(Agent's Note: It was evident that Col. ANDREIEV and Maj. KOLDOV occupied Room 310 which is a double room; Pvt. PONOMAROV occupied a center single room (309) and Col. SHKEDANOV, the end single room, 308.) After the usual conferences of planning the day's activity, Col. ANDREIEV stated that he desired his vehicle serviced prior to starting to stayr. Maj. Miller suggested that one member of the escort team accompany the Soviet driver and one Soviet officer to have the vehicle serviced while the remainder of the DMK and escort team remain in the hotel. Col. ANDREIEV readily agreed to this suggestion and detailed Col. SHKEDANOV to accompany the vehicle. Since the other members of the escort team did not know City Linz, Maj. Miller accompanied Col. SHKEDANOV to the Gaso Station on Wienerhauptstrasse.

0920 hours: Arrived at Gaso Station. While the car was being serviced Col. SHKEDANOV and Maj. Miller discussed the merits of the Opel Kapitan. Col. SHKEDANOV stated that his car is a 1958 Opel Kapitan which was purchased in the Western Zone of Germany (city unspecified) and that it was paid for with dollars which were deposited in an International bank for exchange. He stated that the vehicle cost \$2,250. Maj. Miller expressed interest in the radio in the Opel Kapitan as it was unusually large for that type of vehicle. Col. SHKEDANOV stated that the radio was an Austrian portable radio and that it was highly calibrated and could pick up foreign radio broadcasts. He added that the radio could be detected from the vehicle and with a portable antenna could be set up in the field in one minute. While examining the radio, Maj. Miller noted that the speedometer reading of the vehicle was 4,327.

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left side of the vehicle seemed to be lower than the right of the vehicle, whereupon Pvt. MILLER opened the trunk of the vehicle to see if there was anything wrong. At this time, Maj. Miller had the opportunity of thoroughly checking the trunk to determine if it contained any radio equipment. Maj. Miller observed that the trunk of the vehicle was filled with newspapers, pamphlets, books and magazines, all of a propagandistic nature. The discussion then shifted to fishing. When Maj. Miller said that he used a gold colored spinner, he could not make Col. KIRILIN understand the color. To illustrate this, Maj. Miller pointed to the belt buckle of Pvt. POLYAKOV whereupon Pvt. POLYAKOV looked at his belt buckle and realized that he had the Soviet insignia upside down. He immediately took off his belt and turned the insignia. Col. KIRILIN then entered into a discussion with the owner of the Esso Service Station who spoke English which Maj. Miller interpreted into Russian. Col. KIRILIN was most interested to know how the Esso Company in Austria is affiliated with the Esso Company in the United States. The filling station attendant, either not knowing or realizing that he should not give such information to a Soviet officer, declined to explain. Col. KIRILIN had the car washed and filled with gasoline; when he paid his bill he insisted upon getting a receipt including the total cost of both the wash job and the gasoline, but showing that the total cost was for gasoline only.

1600 hours: Returned to Park Hotel and picked up the remainder of the escort team, the MI escort and the other ISK members.

1610 hours: Departed for Steyr.

1620 hours: Arrived at Gersten Prison in Steyr. The prison officials provided a conference room for the escort team and the ISK and ushered in the following prisoners who were listed on the original list:

- a. Ivan CHITNIK, born 29 March 1911; imprisoned for 15 years for armed robbery, kidnapping of dead persons and 7 burglaries; sentence began 8 October 1960. CHITNIK stated that he had talked to the previous Mission but had declined to return to the Soviet Union; however, he now desired to return to the Soviet Union. Col. KIRILIN requested that CHITNIK be permitted to write out his request in two copies, one copy to be

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given to the DIA and one copy to be forwarded to USDOA. This request was granted.

- b. Miroslav SARAK, born 9 November 1926; imprisoned for 10 years for thievery and robbery; sentence began 3 March 1950. Upon receiving Mr. Miller's name, the prison director explained that this man was a constant trouble maker and that he was most difficult to control. The DIA received this information placidly. Upon entering the room, SARAK immediately began a tirade of accusations against the prison officers, charging in effect that they had discriminated against the Slavic group, especially the Russians; that they had severely beaten him; that they had imprisoned him in solitary confinement without cause; and, in general, they had made his life miserable. He stated that he had become ill again three times due to this treatment and that he preferred to return to the Soviet Union and be shot rather than endure the torture of the Garsten prison. Since he had not previously submitted a written request, he was permitted to do so at this time.
- c. Victor GIBARLEK, born 26 September 1926; imprisoned for life for murder, robbery, unauthorized possession of a weapon; sentence began 31 January 1949. Upon entering the room GIBARLEK also immediately began a tirade of vicious accusations against the prison officers. He was so utterly violent and filthy in these accusations that Maj. Miller insisted that such discussion cease. Maj. Miller and Mr. Kettner explained to the DIA that the DIs in the Garsten prison were still of interest to the USDOA Displaced Persons Section; that the prisoners were perfectly at liberty at any time to submit a written complaint against the prison officers; that these complaints would be investigated and, that if found to be true, corrective action would be taken. Maj. Miller reminded Col. MINTON that he was in a prison and that he was talking to prison inmates whose veracity was certainly doubtful; therefore, since the purpose of his to the DIA, one of which was solely to determine whether former Soviet citizens desired to return to the Soviet Union, Maj. Miller did not consider it the DIA's mission to listen to complaints from prison inmates. Maj. Miller suggested that all such discussions be kept to the DIA's job of repatriation.

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Col. NIKITIN objected, stating that these were Soviet citizens and that he, as a representative of the Soviet Government, should be permitted to listen to their complaints so that he might in turn complain to the allied Control Council. Maj. Miller stated that it was not Col. NIKITIN's mission in the U.S. alone to obtain information to be submitted to the Allied Control Council on "any subject" but only to determine whether individuals required to be repatriated; therefore, Maj. Miller insisted that the discussion be kept to the subject of repatriation only. Col. NIKITIN reluctantly agreed to adhere. Col. NIKITIN then turned to the prisoner, G. K. KUZNETSOV, and asked if he intended to be repatriated to the Soviet Union whereupon G. K. KUZNETSOV stated that he had previously submitted a request; although no action had been taken on this request, he still desired to be repatriated. Maj. Miller at this time concluded the conversation and G. K. KUZNETSOV was left away.

4. Alexander CHUDAKOV, born 4 May 1900; imprisoned for life for attempted murder, 4 robberies and 8 burglaries; sentence began 5 October 1930. Upon entering the room, CHUDAKOV also immediately began a tirade of accusations against the prison officers whereupon Maj. Miller stopped the conversation and permitted Col. NIKITIN to ask CHUDAKOV one question, "Do you desire to be repatriated to the Soviet Union?" CHUDAKOV answered, "No". Maj. Miller then explained to Col. NIKITIN that he might ask CHUDAKOV any questions pertaining to the possibility of repatriation, but insisted that should the question deviate from this subject he would have the prisoner removed. The conversation centered around CHUDAKOV's home life, why he left the Soviet Union and why he did not want to return. CHUDAKOV refused to divulge the names of any relatives in the Soviet Union. He stated that he did not desire to return to the Soviet Union simply because he would be repatriated. CHUDAKOV stated that he escaped during World War II and at the time he was a political prisoner; since he was a political prisoner, he knew what would happen to him if he returned to the Soviet Union. Col. NIKITIN then stated

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in effect that he realized that it was very difficult
DURING THE WAR AND THERE WERE MANY MARSHALS but that
things had now changed. He then said to GROMAKOV:
"YOU GOT INTO SOME TROUBLE AND THAT IS WHY YOU LEFT
THE SOVIET ARMY." (Front's Notes) This was an obvious
attempt by Col. GROMAKOV to put words into GROMAKOV'S
mouth for him to say that he had committed some minor
offense and for this he had deserted instead of for
political differences. GROMAKOV replied: "Yes, I
got into some political trouble"; whereupon Col.
GROMAKOV stated: "That is all."

- e. Nikolai TIKHON, born 3 May 1900; imprisoned for 8 years for robbery and homosexuality; sentence began 12 September 1950. Upon entering the room TIKHON also attempted to accuse prison officers of inhuman treatment whereupon Col. GROMAKOV, himself this time, stopped the prisoner and explained to him that he must keep to the subject of repatriation only. TIKHON explained that he had previously submitted a request in writing to be repatriated and that he still desired to return to his homeland; he implored the Soviet Mission to take some immediate action to alleviate his deplorable situation.
- f. Michael KIRILY, born 20 May 1920; imprisoned for 20 years for robbery and rape; sentence began 18 August 1944. Upon entering the room KIRILY stated that he still desired to return to the Soviet Union but seriously doubted if the PW could do anything to effect his repatriation. Then Col. GROMAKOV asked why he made such a statement. KIRILY replied that some months ago three other Soviet officers, accompanied by a Lieutenant Colonel from the American Army, came to the German prison and offered him and others the chance to be repatriated to the Soviet Union. He said that many of those with whom they talked expressed a desire to return and they had been waiting slightly all these months with no results. Col. GROMAKOV stated that he would look into the matter and attempt to obtain results.
- g. Peter A. V. DUMALY, born 17 September 1907; imprisoned for 20 yrs as for armed robbery; sentence began 21 January 1944. Upon entering the room, Col. GROMAKOV attempted to raise about his living conditions in the prison whereupon Col. GROMAKOV stopped the conversation and asked him if he intended to return to the Soviet Union. Col. GROMAKOV informed him that he had no further questions.
- h. Nikolai M. L. S., born 20 November 1904; imprisoned for 14 years for robbery and illegal possession of a weapon; sentence began 30 November 1941. Col. GROMAKOV told that

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he desired to repatriate but added that it was at the point of repatriation since he had previously requested to be repatriated but no action had come therefrom. He added that he was promised by the last "A" that immediate action would be taken to effect his return to the homeland until he was still held. Col. MORSEY promised that he would attempt to procure some action whereupon MAJOR stated that there was another man, S. Iole, who desired to speak with the "A". Col. MORSEY then asked Maj. Miller's permission to speak with the individual. Maj. Miller stated that he saw no purpose in it since the individual, by MAJOR's statement, was not a Soviet citizen. Col. MORSEY then explained that many persons of Polish origin consider themselves to be Soviet citizens. He requested permission to have the individual presented so that he might ask him if he considered himself a Soviet citizen. Maj. Miller agreed to have the individual brought in but stated that he (Maj. Miller) would ask this question of him. If the individual answered affirmatively, then the "A" would be permitted to question him.

1. Victor KELSON, born 26 August 1934; imprisoned for 7 years for robbery which began 1 August 1953. When MAJOR entered the room Maj. Miller approached him and asked him his nationality. He replied that he was born in Poland. Maj. Miller then asked him if he considered himself to be a Soviet citizen whereupon he answered affirmatively. Maj. Miller then asked him if he desired to speak with the "A" pertaining to the possibility of being repatriated. He answered, "Yes". Col. MORSEY then questioned KELSON about his home, friends and relatives in Poland. KELSON refused to divulge any information pertaining to any relatives stating that he feared something might happen to them. Col. MORSEY then asked KELSON why he desired to be repatriated to the Soviet Union whereupon KELSON responded that he did not desire to be repatriated to the Soviet Union but took this opportunity to be able to talk to someone from outside the Chester Prison. At this point Maj. Miller terminated the conversation and MAJOR was returned to his cell. (Agent's Notes: At this point Col. MORSEY requested permission to give the prison officials one shilling for the purchase of cigarettes and a journal cigarette. He further requested to leave some newspapers, books, magazines and reading material. P.R. informed Maj. Miller that he had received instructions from his superiors to the effect that the "A" will give newspapers and magazines to persons desiring them (which decision

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This letter by Mr. Mattern in line and Mr. Murphy
that it would could no longer be afforded the SR
since it was established that the SR had abused this
privilege by distributing a magazine called "The Little
World," Volume No. 8, pages 162 to 163, which con-
tained rabid anti-American propaganda. However, Mr.
Mattern added that there was no objection for the
Soviet officers to leave money for cigarettes for
prisoners. After Col. ANDRIY had given the prison
director 700 rubles and the group was waiting for
the receipt to be returned from the prison treasurer,
Maj. Miller remarked that some of the prospective
returnees seemed very bitter about not being able to
be repatriated whereupon Col. ANDRIY remarked that
the colonel in charge of the former SR would never
again be permitted outside the Soviet orbit, since
he had committed a grave error in making promises
which he could not fulfill. (Agent's Note: It was
noted that when Col. ANDRIY made out the list of
prisoners to whom cigarettes should be given, he
omitted the name of OLEKSY, the political prisoner.)
Col. ANDRIY then requested permission to have the
prison officer announce to all Soviet citizens that
the Mission was in the prison and would speak with
them if they so desired. As Mr. Mattern had no objection
to this, permission was granted.

1410 hours: The group proceeded to an Austrian restaurant for lunch.

1530 hours: Returned to the Carsten Prison and was informed that
one individual desired to see the SR. Michel STANOV, born
8 November 1903; imprisoned for 6 years for rape
and duress; sentence began 28 September 1951. STANOV
stated he was a Soviet citizen and desired to speak
to the SR. (Agent's Note: This individual had only
one arm.) Col. ANDRIY asked him why he left the
Soviet Union. STANOV answered that he was wounded
during World War II and while hospitalizing, the German
Army overran the hospital and he was taken prisoner.
At the end of the war when he was dismissed, he just
never got around to going back home. He stated that
he was an orphan; that he has no brothers or relatives in
the Soviet Union; that this was the first time in pri-
son since the end of the war; i.e., that he never received
any visitors; therefore, he took up a penitentiary
to talk to someone from the outside. Col. ANDRIY
asked him if he desired to return to the Soviet Union.

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ROMANOV answered that he could not say at this time if he desired to return; but from what he had seen, it mattered little whether he wanted to return or not since the Soviet Mission could do nothing about his case. He reiterated that the previous Mission had made many promises which were to take effect immediately and that at least four inmates got dressed, said goodbye to their friends and awaited results; but they are still waiting. In an attempt to persuade ANDREIEV to make an affirmative statement to return, ANDREIEV asked him what he was going to do when his sentence was over. ROMANOV answered he would probably get into trouble and would be put back into jail. ROMANOV stated that life is very difficult for a man with one arm; that there is very little work to be done; and therefore, that he had to steal or rob and he would be again imprisoned. He added that he had been in prison so many times in the last 10 years that he did not know how to live as a free man anymore. Col. ANDREIEV again asked him if he would return to the Soviet Union. ROMANOV answered that he did not desire to state so at this time. Maj. Miller then concluded the conversation. As ROMANOV was departing from the room, he turned and stated that GABERLKO requested that the Mission see him again as he had something very important to tell the Mission. Col. ANDREIEV requested permission to see GABERLKO again. Maj. Miller stated that the records show that GABERLKO had expressed his desire to return to the Soviet Union; therefore, the DRK had completed its mission insofar as GABERLKO was concerned. Maj. Miller added that any other discussion with GABERLKO would be pointless; therefore, the request was denied. Col. ANDREIEV accepted this decision with resignation.

(Agent's Note: At this point, Maj. Miller had the German interpreter translate all the accusations which the prison inmates had made against the prison administration and the prison director was given the opportunity to refute these accusations in front of the DRK. The prison director then rechecked the records of each individual and determined from official records the dates of offenses and punishment afforded each prisoner. Maj. Miller again emphasized that the persons interviewed were prisoners and as such they had to be treated as prisoners. Col. ANDREIEV stated that he understood.)

1545 hours: Proceeded to Blumenthalerstrasse 23 in Steyr in an attempt to locate Ivan KRAMER, with negative results.

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1550 hours: Proceeded to DI Camp Sams where the camp director informed the KRM that announcements had been made of their coming and that no one desired to see them. Col. ANDREEV then produced a list containing the following named persons who were checked individually with results as indicated:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Results of Camp Check</u>
KALOVYCH Vargo	Unknown
ARTUYICH fmu	Does not desire to see the MI
BASLIK Stanislav and mother	Does not desire to see the Mission
KRUSHELLI Anna	Does not desire to see the Mission
KUCHINSKAYA Alexander	Unknown
MITRYAKOVICH Valentina	Unknown
PYLEGORPA (fmu)	Unknown
STARSHIK Antonina	Unknown
TOMASZEWSKI Dennis	Does not desire to see the Mission
	Unknown

Arrangements were made for the showing of the movie "Brave People" at 1100 hours, Sunday, 28 September 1981.

1715 hours: Proceeded to the Park Hotel.

1720 hours: Escort team departed.

9. Report of events on Saturday, 27 September 1981, from 0900 hours to 0400 hours, are as follows:

0900 hours: Escort team met the MI in Room 310, Park Hotel.

0915 hours: Proceeded to DI Camp Lebedevi in Liaz. A room was provided for the liaison and escort team. The camp director informed Col. ANDREEV that announcements had been posted since early to the effect that the MI would visit the camp and would see any person who desired to speak with them on the morning of 27 September, but that no one had expressed the desire to see them. Col. ANDREEV pulled from his brief case a list containing the following names which were checked by the camp director with results as indicated:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Results of Camp Check</u>
IVANOVICH (fmu)	Unrated
ARTUYICH (fmu)	Unknown
STARSHIK (fmu)	Unknown
KALOVYCH Michael	Unknown
V.TILLYAKOVA (fmu)	Desired to Camp Lieten

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While the group was in Camp Wegscheid approximately 45 people assembled to observe the Mission's departure; no incidents occurred.

0840 hours: Departed Camp Wegscheid.

1050 hours: Arrived at Camp Asten where the camp director informed the SRM that announcements had been posted and that no one desired to see them. Col. ANDRIY produced a list containing the following names which were checked with the results as indicated:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Results of Camp Check</u>
HAUPTMANN Solomon	Does not desire to see SRM
DARN'TOV Pavlov	Does not desire to see SRM
FROLOV Peter	Does not desire to see SRM
LEBEDEV Lewing	Does not desire to see SRM
ANTONOV Semyon	Does not desire to see SRM
ZODORIN (fmu)	Unknown
KIRICHENKO (fmu)	Unknown
KOLOTHO (fmu)	Unknown
MALYUKOVA (fmu)	Unknown
MALOV Gregori	Does not desire to see SRM
MARYAKOV Mikoley	Unknown
POJOV (fmu)	Unknown
SIDORENKO Maria	Does not desire to see SRM
STRANOV (fmu)	Unknown
STENVOB Elizobeta	Unknown
SHRODINA Maria	Unknown
TRICHERA Phillip	Does not desire to see SRM
SALANKO Pavel	Does not desire to see SRM
LICHNIK Jekov	Does not desire to see SRM
BUTCHINAYA	Immigrated to the USA in 1952.

During the Mission's stay in Camp Asten, approximately 170 persons gathered around. Many of them cast disparaging remarks, none of which could be understood verbatim but ranged in effect to objection to the SRM's presence in the U.S. Zone to threats upon their persons. No actual incidents occurred. Arrangements were made with the camp director to show the movie "Free People" at 1400 hours, 27 September. Col. NORKIV then requested to know the location of graveyards in the Linz Area where the bodies of former Soviet citizens were interred. Attempts to locate such graveyards produced negative results with the exception of one graveyard at St. Martin which contained two

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graves of Soviet soldiers of World War I who were captured by the Austrians. Col. MURAVY stated that he did not desire to see this particular graveyard.

1135 hours: Returned to Park Hotel.

1200 hours: Lunch in Park Hotel.

1330 hours: Departed Park Hotel for Camp Tisten.

1400 hours: The movie, "Brave People", and a newsreel of non-political nature was shown to 150-160 persons in Camp Tisten, approximately 60% of whom were children. No incidents occurred. (Agent's Note: During the movie Maj. Willer remarked to Vojt. KOLIZOV that he was going outside for a breath of air and asked the Major to accompany him. Maj. KOLIZOV answered in English: "That is a good idea but I must first check with Col. MURAVY". Col. MURAVY answered in Russian: "You may go but for only five minutes". While outside three groups of men began to assemble, to talk excitedly among themselves and to point to Vojt. KOLIZOV, whereupon the Military Police and the Austrian Police present moved around among the men who immediately disperse. As this was done, Maj. KOLIZOV excused himself and returned to the theater.) As Pvt. Holubcek was standing near his vehicle, one unidentified individual approached him and stated: "It is too bad there are so many Americans here, otherwise we would string these Soviet dogs to the highest tree. However, if you say anything in your presence we realize we would cause trouble for you; therefore, we will not touch them".

1645 hours: Returned to the Park Hotel whereupon arrangements were made to have dinner together at the restaurant Golden Gloche at 2000 hours.

1700 hours: Escort team departed Park Hotel.

2000 hours: Returned to Park Hotel and proceeded to Golden Gloche for dinner during which the following additional information was obtained with regard to the Soviets. (Agent's Note: It was previously decided that each member of the escort team would concentrate on one individual of the mission for the evening.) Captain Krevitz observed Col. MURAVY who revealed the following information:

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COL. KOROBKOV stated that he was the Syrian
Festiz's host well under way to Austria, to be
serious for a moment. He desired to express his
appreciation and satisfaction with all of the escort
personnel which he desired it to be known by the es-
cort team commander that he considered all differences
which arose during the CO's stay in Austria to be
beyond the power of the escort personnel to change.
He added that he could not say that he was pleased
with some of the procedures but he definitely had
no complaints to make against the escort personnel.
He indicated displeasure with the following regula-
tions; that the white MG vehicle had to accompany
the Mission wherever they went for it attracted too
much attention; that he was not permitted to talk
with certain individuals who expressed their desire
not to return to the Soviet Union; and that the CO
was under a 24-hour surveillance, but added that he
had nothing but praise for the personnel who con-
ducted the night surveillance because they were most
courteous and most efficient in their jobs.

COL. KOROBKOV stated that if more American officers and
Soviet officers would get together, associate with
each other and attempt to understand each other's
problems, many differences would be eliminated. He
reiterated, in his official capacity, that he desired
to extend to Maj. Miller, Capt. Kravitz and Capt. Kor-
ea invitation to visit him in Vienna and he assured
the escort personnel that they would find the Soviet
officers the same in Vienna as they were in the U.S.
Zone of Austria. He concluded that there should exist
between military personnel a bond of comradeship which
can be found only among those who are dedicated to a
life of military service. Maj. Miller thanked Col.
KOROBKOV for his comments and said that his job had
been made easier because of the understanding of Col.
KOROBKOV. At this point the "air of seriousness was
dispersed" and the evening got under way with the im-
mediate serving of drinks. (Note: the first drink was
served, Col. KOROBKOV insisted on switching drinks
with Maj. Miller. (Agent's Note: This could be
interpreted to mean that Col. KOROBKOV was afraid that
he was being given a "knockout drop" or it could have
been an attempt on Col. KOROBKOV's part to determine
whether Maj. Miller was drinking since, during the
earlier party, Maj. Miller suffered stomach trouble
and refused to drink excessively.) Col. KOROBKOV

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travel heavily for the first time. During the
events he traveled to Capt. Kravitz the following
day.

Col. ANDREYEV was an orphan who lost his
parents through violence; he was sent to live
as an orphan child in the Soviet Union; he
ever, he somehow survived. Later, he attended
only seven years of school and then entered an
only seven years of school and then entered an
only seven years of school (vocational school). After that, he became
the director of an electric power plant. He was
later assigned a job as a party worker because of
his charming personality and his ability to per-
suade people. He added that he made a good record
in the construction of the KIEV factory which added
to his prestige with his officials. During the war
he was severely wounded in the defense of Moscow
and underwent three most serious operations. This
resulted in his hair turning partly prematurely gray.

Capt. Kravitz masterfully led the conversation
around to a discussion of Soviet politics. Col.
ANDREYEV insisted that TROTSHY was an enemy of
the people and a traitor. Capt. Kravitz asked Col.
ANDREYEV what would happen to anyone who might set
up in the Red Square in Moscow and derive of LIL'.
Col. ANDREYEV stated that nothing would happen to
the individual because that was not such a great
offense. Col. ANDREYEV then asked Capt. Kravitz
if he believed that war with the Soviet Union would
come soon. Capt. Kravitz answered no, but added
that somewhere in the future it must be inevitable
that the Soviet Union would have to fight the rest
of the world or change the Communist doctrine. Col.
ANDREYEV asked how was this true or how did Capt.
Kravitz know this to be true. Capt. Kravitz quoted
many passages from several writings to the effect
that the founders of Communism believe that an all-
out conflict are inevitable. Col. ANDREYEV exhibit-
ed great surprise that Capt. Kravitz was so well
versed with Communist writings and he said that
in no place in these writings did it state that
this conflict must be accomplished by the use of
military force. Capt. Kravitz countered that the
fact that Communism has never been successful any-
where in the world without the presence of the Red
Army either in the country or on the horizon and
gave as examples Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland,
China and Korea. Col. ANDREYEV had no reply to
this and left.

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This Col. KREVITZ then changed the conversation and stated that he realized that there were many changes in the Soviet Union as in other countries that were undesirable. He added that should American officers come to the Soviet Union and see the Soviet way of life, they would have a better understanding of it. He added that he himself had considered the United States as having been always a good friend of the USSR. He stated emphatically that he did not believe that the United Nations are using brotherhood as a幌子 (ploy). In answer Col. Krevitz said that if he did believe this he would be so bitter toward the United States that he could not prevail upon himself to live in a congenial atmosphere with American Army officers. He added that there are only 3 million party members in the USSR today. Col. KREVITZ then referred to the forthcoming 19th Party Congress to be held in Moscow on 5 October 1952 and stated that this Congress will publish a new set of Party regulations which are so wonderful and so lenient that they surprised even him. (Agent's Note: Capt. Krevitz stated that no where throughout the discussion did Col. KREVITZ refer to CP'USSR as a great person. However, Col. KREVITZ was quick to defend CP'USSR as a military leader when Capt. Krevitz initiated disparaging remarks about him. Capt. Krevitz is of the opinion that Col. KREVITZ is not especially well versed in Communism and that it was surprising that Col. KREVITZ rose to his present position in the Soviet Army with so little formal education. Capt. Krevitz noted that throughout the evening Col. KREVITZ called him Major instead of Captain and referred to Capt. Krevitz as Lieutenant. Capt. Krevitz stated that Col. KREVITZ again invited him to come to Vienna to visit him. Capt. Krevitz noted also that at one point in the discussion Col. KREVITZ turned to Maj. KREVITZ and referred to him as "Mepoleus" which means "lizard.")

Capt. Krevitz concentrated on Col. KREVITZ who maintained his usual static silence except as any opinions or revelations were concerned. Col. KREVITZ did admit after a long and lengthy discussion that the standards of the US workers are probably higher than those of USSR workers but quickly added that US workers receive additional compensation in the form of free hospitalization, free vacations at Government resorts, etc.

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Maj. Miller concentrated on Maj. KOLZOV who revealed that he owns a personal "Pobeda" (Russian automobile) which cost him 16,000 rubles (4,000 dollars) and is at his home in Moscow. During the evening the discussion of religion inevitably came up. Maj. KOLZOV was interested to know if Maj. Miller believed in God. Maj. Miller stated in the affirmative and Maj. KOLZOV asked if he went to church whereupon Maj. Miller answered, "Yes". When the same questions were put to Maj. KOLZOV, he emphatically stated that he did not believe in God. To the question if anyone in the West believed in God, he answered that perhaps some of the old people continued to believe in this myth but that none of the young generation do. Maj. KOLZOV stated that during World War II there were 300 thousand conscientious objectors eliminated in the USSR. Maj. Miller asked Maj. KOLZOV what would happen to the prisoners from the Gersten Prison who had committed crimes against society if they were repatriated to the Soviet Union. Maj. KOLZOV answered that they would continue to be punished but in no case would that punishment be so severe as that given by the Austrians or Americans since in the Soviet Union the sentences for certain offenses are much lighter than those in the rest of the world. When asked to elaborate, Maj. KOLZOV stated that the most serious offense that could be committed by a Soviet citizen was to desert. He added that all other offenses carried the maximum of 25 years imprisonment and that in the Soviet Union there was no such sentence as life imprisonment. He stated that the DP prisoners, when they returned to the Soviet Union, would be punished for whatever offense they had committed but that this punishment would be in the form of rehabilitation to fit them for life as useful citizens once again. Maj. KOLZOV added that he had learned to speak English while attached to a US Air Force unit in the Ukraine during World War II which serviced US planes which were shuttle-bombing Germany. He stated he especially likes American whiskey and American movies. He added that he often listens to AM and enjoys the news broadcasts and the musical programs. He stated flatly that he got little pleasure out of listening to the stories as he failed to see the point in many cases, intimating that they were too subtle for him.

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Maj. Miller asked him the difference in Col. KURAKIN's and Col. NIKEROV's rank since Col. NIKEROV wears gold stars and Col. NIKEROV wears silver. He answered that the gold stars represent an administrative assignment while the silver represent a field assignment. (Agent's Note: Maj. KOLZOV remained comparatively sober during the evening and repeatedly insisted upon Maj. Miller's acceptance of his invitation to come to Vienna. He wrote on a piece of paper that he is assigned to Room 410 of the Imperial Hotel in Vienna where he works daily from 0800 hours to 1800 hours and can be reached by telephone: U 47296. He added that he, his wife and one son live in a two-room apartment in the Grand Hotel and that he was sure that his wife would be most interested in meeting Maj. Miller's wife, if Maj. Miller had one. Maj. KOLZOV reiterated that he would have to check with his higher authorities but felt reasonably assured that permission would be granted, if Maj. Miller so desired, to take Maj. Miller on a hunting expedition for wild boar along the Austro-Czech border. He reminded Maj. Miller that should he come to Vienna to be sure and bring his gun. It is Maj. Miller's confirmed opinion that Maj. KOLZOV is a man of very weak moral fiber and an adventurer who could easily be led into a compromising situation. Several times during Maj. Miller's association with Maj. KOLZOV, the latter indicated that he would be very happy if Maj. Miller could arrange a date for him. Maj. Miller does not believe that Maj. KOLZOV could be persuaded from an ideological standpoint to disaffect. He seems well grounded in the Communist Line and seems deathly afraid of his superiors.)

Lt. Rozynko concentrated on Pvt. POZHAROV. Lt. Rozynko reported that nothing of value was obtained from Pvt. POZHAROV since he absolutely refused to discuss any subject of importance and in many instances he sat silently gazing into space instead of answering questions put to him. When asked questions pertaining to the Soviet Union, Pvt. POZHAROV answered according to the Party line. (Agent's Note: It was Lt. Rozynko's opinion that Pvt. POZHAROV is a man of limited intelligence but well indoctrinated in Communism and that he would not be a subject for disaffection.)

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2400 hours; Party returned to the Park Hotel. At this point Col. ANDREIEV was in such an intoxicated condition that he staggered many times; his speech was almost incoherent and his eyelids were drooping.

2410 hours; Escort team departed Park Hotel.

10. Report of Events on Sunday, 28 September 1952 from 1000 to 1215 hours:

1000 hours; The escort team met the TMI at the Park Hotel and discovered that the TMI was already on the ground floor, had settled their account with the hotel and was ready to depart.

1010 hours; Departed Park Hotel for DP Camp Enns.

1045 hours; Arrived at DP Camp Enns.

1100 hours; The movie "Brave People" and the newsreel were shown to 14 children ranging in ages 3 to 13, 4 women and 7 men. During the movie, Maj. Miller took a seat to the rear by himself. Col. ANDREIEV and Col. SHKARABIN were conversing together in the rear near the movie projector. After a few minutes Col. ANDREIEV joined Maj. Miller and engaged him in conversation. Col. ANDREIEV expressed his gratitude for the treatment afforded the Mission while in the US Zone of Austria and jokingly stated that he considered Maj. Miller a "Willikas Melik" - little Melik; meaning to refer to Maj. Miller as a replica of the Soviet United Nations representative, Jacob MILIK, because Maj. Miller was very adept in saying "Nyet" to any proposed change in his instructions. Maj. Miller and Col. ANDREIEV then entered into a discussion pertaining to the film "Brave People". Maj. Miller pointed out the various technical discrepancies of the film such as the fading of the color and the lack of sequence of events, i.e., in one scene a man was preparing to ride a horse and he took his coat off and threw it on the ground; the scene switched to the audience and then back to the man who again threw his coat to the ground. In another scene a partisan stole a horse from a company of German soldiers, immediately rode off bareback on the horse and the Germans gave chase.

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Later, during the chase, the horse appeared wearing a saddle. Also, a seven-round revolver was fired sixteen times without being reloaded. Col. ANDREIEV admitted that there were technical discrepancies in the film but added that the people in the Soviet Union never concentrate on the technicalities, but endeavor to understand the story. Maj. Miller asked what purpose the SSM hoped to accomplish by showing the Soviet film as it appealed to Maj. Miller that the film was not of a propaganda nature. Col. ANDREIEV answered that the film was a normal full-length novel film, that it had no real propaganda significance and that the SSM merely desired to show the Russian DPs a film in their own language since these people, many of whom could not speak German or English, had no opportunity to see Russian films in the US Zone of Austria. At this point Col. SHKABARIN joined Maj. Miller and Col. ANDREIEV. Col. SHKABARIN gave the impression that he had something to say but either did not know how to say it or was debating with himself as to whether he should commit himself. Finally Col. SHKABARIN asked Maj. Miller, in his usual gruff manner, to please accept the many invitations which had been extended to him to visit members of the SSM in Vienna. Col. SHKABARIN iterated that he would be happy to see Maj. Miller again. Maj. Miller declined to give any affirmative answer but stated that should the opportunity present itself, he would contact the members of the mission when next in Vienna. Near the end of the film, Col. ANDREIEV asked Maj. Miller's permission to invite the escort team to some Gasthaus in the vicinity of Enns for a parting drink before the Mission crossed the demarcation line. Permission was granted. Maj. Miller then asked if the SSM would object to posing with the escort team to have their pictures taken. They agreed and pictures were taken after the movie. (Agent's Note: Copies of pictures are attached to all copies of this report as Exhibit I.) Maj. Miller referred to Col. ANDREIEV's invitation to come to the Soviet Zone and asked Col. ANDREIEV what attitude would be afforded by the Soviet authorities to a request from the US Element to send a US Repatriation Mission into the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria in order to repatriate US citizens who might be there. Col. ANDREIEV answered that he thought the request would be approved.

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- 1240 hours: The Military Police chose the Gestheus Inn to which the escort team and the WM were conducted and where two bottles of wine were consumed over the reported "boozing" of Bravitz.
- 1300 hours: Departed the Gestheus Inn.
- 1310 hours: Arrived at the Enns US check point where all members dismounted. At this point Col. MURRAY suggested that the members of the escort team accompany the WM to the center of the Enns Bridge where last good-bye could be said on neutral territory. Maj. Miller agreed, but made sure that they were accompanied by the Military Police escort.
- 1315 hours: The Mission said good-by, saluted the escort team members and left the US Zone of Austria. It was observed that the WM seemed to have difficulty getting the Soviet guard on the Soviet side of the Enns Bridge to raise the barrier permitting them to re-enter the Soviet Zone of Austria. After approximately five minutes the barrier was lifted and the Soviet car was driven inside the Soviet Zone; but it stopped immediately, whereupon all members dismounted and entered the guard shack. At that point the escort team returned to Salzburg.

COLP'S NOTES:

It is the consensus of opinion of Maj. Miller, Capt. Bravitz and Capt. Kier that, if future Soviet Repatriation Missions be permitted to enter the US Zone of Austria, trained Intelligence personnel should be assigned as escort officers and should be permitted to have a free hand insofar as the entertainment of the Mission personnel is concerned. It is felt that an enormous amount of information might be procured from these individuals through the intelligent and diplomatic handling of the discussions and the entertainment. It is more obvious that personnel selected to escort future Soviet Repatriation Missions must be men who know their capacity for alcohol and will have the good judgment to restrain when their capacity is reached. It was disclosed during this period that the three senior members of the WM (even though they were not of Steve average intelligence, long service in the Soviet Army and undoubtedly trusted personnel) showed definite signs of weakness in at least two instances. Had these weaknesses been diligently exploited, this might have produced inefficients of which caliber.

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Although these individuals were of high rank and apparently properly indoctrinated, they seemed to have little knowledge of the American way of life and it was the consensus of opinion that they would have welcomed seeing such things as the American Neus, military JX's and commissaries and would have accepted individual invitations to dine in American homes. It is realized that such treatment could easily be misconstrued and used as propaganda material; however, the possibility still exists that the intelligence effort might be furthered by the disaffection of Soviet Army officers with the rank of major or above.

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FILE CHECK

The files of this Sub-Detachment, checked on 30 September 1952, contain no pertinent information on individuals listed in this report, other than those listed below:

One Lt Col (fmu) ANDREEV, not identified with Lt Col Vasili Grigorivich ANDREEV, is mentioned in SOI, S-6987, 29 November 1950, Subject: "USSR - Army Strength in the Caucasus", as an officer formerly stationed with troops in the Caucasus. Certain information concerning Soviet Army strength was allegedly obtained from him by a sub-source of an informant of this Sub-Detachment. (S-P-6)

One Major (fmu) ANDREEV, not identified with Lt Col Vasili Grigorivich ANDREEV, is mentioned in SOI, S-7822, 11 July 1950, Subject: "USSR - Long Range Bomber Units Within the Fleet Air Arm", as a member and instructor of the Voroshilov Naval Academy at Tushino, Moskovskaya. He is an expert on long range bombing tactics and was sent to Latvianskaya, USSR, as a member of the headquarters of the Naval Long Range Bomber Units to be established there. (S-P-6)

One Colonel J. ANDREEV, not identified with Lt Col Vasili Grigorivich ANDREEV, is mentioned in SOI, S-3683, 24 January 1949, Subject: "Hungary - Soviet Personnel in Hungarian Industries", as a technical staff officer of the Soviet Army and the former head of the Sovietizing Commission to Hungary. He frequently inspects Soviet-controlled industries in Hungary.

One (fmu) KOLTZOV, not identified with Major Vasili Ivanovich KOLTZOV, is mentioned in SOI, V-113, 23 September 1947, Subject: "The Organization and Personnel of the NKVD (MVD)", as member of the staff of the Moscow Central Bureau of the NKVD (MVD). (A-1)

One major (fmu) KOLTZOV, not identified with Major Vasili Ivanovich KOLTZOV, is mentioned in SOI, V-7556, 26 September 1945, Subject: "Soviet Counter Intelligence Headquarters (NKGB) Budapest" or "Site of Operations, Headquarters NKGB Counter Intelligence in Budapest. He handles all transport

Case 132 Name: GREGORY, MARYAN AND TURGEV
Surnames below services and Soviet NKVD in those countries.

(P-3)
Lt Col Nikolai Ivanovich CHIKABASH is listed in various
T-1 messages between September 1950 and April 1951 as a
member of the Soviet Repatriation Mission, French Zone of
Austria.

Johann or Joseph BILLI, aka Josef BILLI and Coman
OKRANI aka Dimitri UL'YANOV aka Dimitri BULGAK, born
25 May 1896, Jenitrievsk, Russia, is listed on EUCOM
Dropped Informant List, Annex A-15, 1 June 1952, as an inform-
ant dropped on 25 April 1952 for security reasons. Agent
Reports S-13170, 4 June 1952, and S-14307, 18 July 1952,
both with Subject: "SACHA, Alleged RIG Recruiting Agent
Operating in Salzburg Area", reveal that he is an alleged
NIS Agent and a former informant of this office.

Ivan BUVAJOV, alias Leonid BAUER, is mentioned in
MOIC, S-640C, 26 January 1950, Subject: "BUVAJOV, Ivan
alias BAUER, Leonid", as a Russian DP who was jailed in
Spittal an der Drau, British Zone of Austria, for theft of
money from the owner of the Hotel Sonnner, Seeboden. He
fled to Salzburg, where he was employed as a driver at Camp
Truscott, Salzburg Military Post, and later by Salzburg
Branch, CP-48. He was re-arrested on 13 December 1949,
and his extradition to Kitzbuechl, British Zone of Austria,
was requested. He gave his birth date as follows: Born
2 February 1930, Novo, Ukrainian SSR.

(P-3)
Klo KAUSCH or (fnu) KRESCHEK, address: 25 Bahnhofstrasse,
Bielefeld, Germany, is mentioned in Agent Report, L/23045,
21 June 1951, Subject: "HEDLING, Barbara" as recipient of
an anti-American letter from Barbara THALING, who was later
dismissed from the US Information Center in Vienna.

Vladimir KUZNETSOV is mentioned in an unavaliable memo
to file, CIA Salzburg, 1 June 1948, Subject: "List of
Suspects", as having been often denounced as a Soviet agent.

Peter OLEKSIK is mentioned in letter, CIA Salzburg,
Hallein Field Office, 16 October 1950, as under suspicion
of having furnished names of CP Camp Buch inmates to the
Soviet Repatriation Mission.

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On 15 September 1948, S-4765, 21 ASIII 1948, subject
POLIKARPOV, was, fellow DP being US Soviet Army deserter
and Agent. During August 1948 he shared a cell in Tals
jail with DANKIEWICZ. According to DANKIEWICZ, he explained
to DANKIEWICZ and other inmates of Tals jail how it is
possible to dupe GPO authorities by assuming the identity of
a Soviet army deserter or deserting Soviet Agent. He taught
them the technique of changing their identifications continually
and informed them that GPO offers quarters, food & money
to Soviet deserters.

OLANOV is alleged to have been a Russian P/W in Germany
during the war. He was sent to a German parachute school
and later parachuted into Minsk, Belorussia, 1944, where he
operated under cover as agent against the Soviets. He
became a specialist in interrogation techniques. He is
currently believed to be residing in DP Camp at Nied, Upper
Austria; he has been in Austria since May 1945. DANKIEWICZ
believed OLANOV had a "pink" ideology and may be a old-class-
mate member of the Austrian Communist Party.

Igor POLIKARPOV is mentioned in Agent Report, S-10614,
11 January 1952, Subject: "Alleged Soviet Activity in the
Salzburg area" as a Russian DP employed in the IRO warehouse
in Salzburg. He is said to be a close associate of Alexander
SMAKIN, who is alleged to be using the anti-Soviet VIADITY
movement as a cover for pro-Soviet activities.

Nikolaj VOLKANOV, aged 50, residing DP Camp Parsch,
Barracks 6, Room 4, is mentioned in Agent Report, S-10197,
3 May 1951, Subject: "Accused Soviet Mission Contacts in
Camp Parsch, Salzburg". He allegedly maintains contacts with
the Soviet Mission in Salzburg and reports to them the activi-
ties of DP Camp Parsch inhabitants.

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